

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## TRADE FOR THE CARIBBEAN

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 19, 1994*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Caribbean Interim Trade Program [ITP], which has been proposed by President Bill Clinton as a part of the GATT implementing legislation.

Throughout the past few years, our economic relationship with the countries of the Caribbean basin has been a successful one. Largely due to the Caribbean Basin Initiative, which was approved by Congress in 1983, the trade relationship between the United States and the Caribbean has more than doubled in the past 10 years and now equals close to \$22 billion every year. Trade with the Caribbean basin has generated about 16,000 new export-related jobs during each year. What was once a U.S. trade deficit is now a trade surplus for this Nation of about \$2.0 billion.

A good portion of this gain has come in the textile and apparel industries. To maintain a globally competitive product and to offset the advantages of low-wage Asian competitors, many U.S. firms have formed strategic alliances with garment firms throughout the Caribbean. Utilizing a combination of U.S. and Caribbean skills and materials, American and Caribbean firms have developed a joint-production process that guarantees the viability of our domestic industry while ensuring the production of quality, cost-competitive garments.

Unfortunately, this network of alliances faces erosion from several fronts. Under the North American Free-Trade Agreement, Mexican apparel producers are able to compete in the United States market at an advantage over their Caribbean counterparts. In addition, GATT's phase out of the worldwide system of textile quotas over the next 10 years will eliminate the principal barriers to cheap garment imports from the Far East. If the Caribbean exports to the United States are unable to compete because of these developments, the U.S.-Caribbean trade relationship, including the thousands of U.S. jobs that depend on it, could be permanently damaged.

In order to protect this beneficial relationship, President Clinton has included the Caribbean interim trade program in the GATT implementing

bill. The ITP will ensure that Caribbean nations are not forced to compete at a disadvantage with Mexico. In exchange, Caribbean countries must take steps to provide U.S. exporters with greater access to their own markets and to provide basic guarantees for U.S. investors and intellectual property rights holders. This combination of trade liberalization and investment guarantees should further expand U.S.-Caribbean trade while giving the Caribbean nations the access they need to prepare for greater competition from the Far East.

Clearly, the United States has a strong interest in ensuring the security and stability of our allies in the Caribbean. As we are constantly reminded, regional instability not only undermines the democratic processes that this nation tries to foster, but it also has a profound impact upon immigration and economic development. The ITP, through the creation of economic linkage with the United States, can help secure Caribbean stability.

The ITP must be enacted this year, as a part of the GATT implementing legislation. Our failure to do so would not only signal our lack of commitment to the region, but would also undercut other efforts to promote strong U.S. export performance abroad.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to vote to retain the ITP in the GATT legislation.

## RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

**HON. CHRISTOPHER COX**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 19, 1994*

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, many of us have had serious doubts about the Clinton administration's abandonment of any human rights agenda in China. The recent visit of Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown to China was a particularly vivid illustration of the new Clinton policy: Secretary Brown ostentatiously avoided any public, and virtually any private, reference to human rights; and the Chinese Government did its share in keeping the issue off the agenda—arresting dozens of dissidents just prior to his visit.

You will recall that one of the principal justifications for President Clinton's backflip on human rights was that his new policy would actually be more effective than his old one in promoting respect for human rights in China. The emerging evidence is not encouraging. News Network International, a worldwide news service specializing in religious freedom is-

sues, has recently published a series of reports on the Chinese Government's escalating campaign of religious persecution—a campaign that has increased in ferocity in the months after President Clinton tore up his China-MFN Executive order. I ask that this disturbing evidence be reflected in the RECORD.

## FANGCHENG HOUSE CHURCH LEADERS FLEE CITY

## IMMINENT ARRESTS FEARED

(By Andrew Wark, NNI Correspondent)

HONG KONG.—Seven key house church leaders from the central Chinese city of Fangcheng in Henan Province fled their homes in early July, saying they will be arrested by local police if they return.

According to Hong Kong church sources who spoke to one of the fugitive church leaders in early August, police have identified the seven as Fangcheng's key "underground" church leaders and blame them for the large number of itinerant evangelists that the local house church movement has sent throughout China.

Although authorities have not issued warrants for their arrest, the church leaders say that Public Security Bureau (PSB) officials in Fangcheng have made it clear that they will be detained if they return.

The leaders told sources that the July 1 arrests of two Fangcheng itinerant evangelists in Guilin, Guangxi Province, has raised the prospect of their arrests. Authorities in Guilin, who launched a crackdown on "illegal religious activities" in early July, are said to be linking the presence of the two itinerant evangelists with the Fangcheng house church movement at large.

The fugitive church leaders are now concerned that the Guilin arrests will provide precedent for the Fangcheng authorities to issue national warrants for their arrests.

Under the Chinese government's "three designates" religious policy, only designated registered church personnel may preach at a designated registered religious venue at a designated time. As such, itinerant evangelists who are associated with the unregistered house church movement are usually viewed with opposition by the government and are often referred to as "hostile elements who use religion to conduct criminal activity."

In early February, police in Fangcheng arrested five foreign Christians after accusing them of violating the nation's newly-promulgated religious regulations. All five were detained in police custody for five days.

Seven Chinese house church Christians were apprehended at the same time, but were released within three weeks of their arrest.

According to Hong Kong sources, international media coverage of the foreigners' arrests served as a catalyst to many Fangcheng house church Christians, who subsequently embarked on a series of evangelistic crusades throughout the region. The campaigns are said to have resulted in several thousand people in the Fangcheng area converting to Christianity during February and March.

Henan has long been regarded as the epicenter of the unregistered house church

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

movement, and according to sources within the PSB, Fangcheng is now regarded by China's central government as the hub of Henan's "illegal" house church movement.

#### CHRISTIAN ARRESTED FOR ASSOCIATION WITH UNION MOVEMENT

PROTESTANT GROUP ISSUES INTERNATIONAL PLEA ON BEHALF OF ALL CHRISTIAN DISSIDENTS (By Andrew Wark, NNI Correspondent)

HONG KONG.—Police arrested a prominent member of a state-sanctioned church in Beijing on July 10, for allegedly associating with independent trade union dissidents.

Details regarding the arrest of Liu Huanwen (in his early 30s) are sketchy, as there has been no contact with him since he was taken into police custody. It is also not known if formal charges have been filed against him.

Liu, a former seminarian with the Three-Self Patriotic Movement, the officially recognized Protestant church in China, previously spent more than two years in a labor camp for carrying a six-foot (two meter) wooden cross through Tiananmen Square during the 1989 pro-democracy student protests.

Meanwhile, the unregistered Protestant Christian group known as the Sacred Love Fellowship, has appealed to Christians worldwide and "everyone in the world who loves democracy and freedom" to support Chinese church members who have recently been arrested in Beijing for associating with dissidents.

Despite the inherent risks in contacting the foreign press, the group issued a written appeal to reporters based on Beijing on August 1, and acknowledges that some members of their group joined the 1989 student demonstrations and took part in founding an independent trade union movement.

The plea asserts that several prominent dissident labor union activists, including detained union leader Wei Jingsheng, have attended the group's prayer meetings and Bible studies in the past.

The appeal makes reference to Liu's July 10 arrest; highlights the case of Xiao Biguang, a detained Beijing Christian academic who was arrested April 12 for co-founding an independent labor union movement; and refers to the imprisonment of Gao Feng, a Beijing Christian who was incarcerated between May 28 and July 6 for allegedly criticizing China's poor human rights record.

The group's petition also focuses on the cases of four other local Christians—Wu Rengang, Liu Fenggang, Hua Huiqi and Xu Yonghai—who were arrested and briefly detained in recent months for "illegal" preaching activities. No further details are currently available regarding these cases.

In the past, most Chinese Christians have been reluctant to comment on political issues and have abstained from participating in political protests. China church analysts say the recent cases involving some Beijing Christians in independent trade union movements are isolated, and that the vast majority of Chinese Christians are "apolitical."

China's communist leaders are sensitive to Christian participation in free trade union movements, following the key role the Catholic church played in helping union movements topple Poland's socialist government in 1989.

#### POLICE HARASS WIFE OF MURDERED HOUSE CHURCH CHRISTIAN

(By Andrew Wark, NNI Correspondent)

HONG KONG.—The widow of a Chinese house church Christian who was beaten to death in

a Hunan Province police cell in January has been repeatedly harassed by security officials and kept under tight police surveillance, according to Chinese house church sources.

Sources say Public Security Bureau officials have interrogated Yin Dongxiu numerous times since May, after she filed a legal suit against local police and the PSB, whom she blames for her husband's death.

Yin's husband, Zheng Musheng, was arrested in Dongkou County, southwestern Hunan, on January 5 after being accused by police of fraud and spreading religious fallacies.

In her lawsuit, Yin alleges that Zheng was repeatedly tortured by security officials after his arrest in an effort to make him confess his crimes. He died the following day of injuries incurred while in detention. Relatives who later viewed his body said there were rope burns around Zheng's neck and ankles, and multiple stab wounds on his torso.

Authorities in Dongkou later acknowledged Zheng was murdered while in police custody, but claim he died at the hands of 13 inmates.

House church sources say security officials were angered by the international media coverage of Zheng's murder and have accused Yin of releasing the information. They say Yin's house has been ransacked by local police, and she has been threatened with arrest.

Yin's legal case against local police and the Public Security Bureau is believed to have made little progress since she filed the preliminary lawsuit earlier this year.

#### THREE GUILIN CHURCH WORKERS ARRESTED RELIGIOUS TENSIONS ESCALATE

(By Andrew Wark, NNI Correspondent)

HONG KONG.—Two itinerant evangelists and a church leader were arrested July 1 by Public Security Bureau officials in the southwestern city of Guilin, in an apparent crackdown on unregistered Protestant activities. Several "illegal" house churches have also been closed, according to Hong Kong sources who recently returned from the region.

According to reports, security officials arrested the itinerant evangelists—a man and a woman, both from Henan Province and in their mid-20s—after raiding a house church where they were living. The leader of the unregistered church was also arrested during the raid. The names of the three church workers have not yet been released.

The three workers were reportedly interrogated at the Guilin headquarters of Public Security and remain in police detention, although it is still not known if official charges have yet been filed.

Following the raid, security officers placed the house under surveillance, later arresting two other unregistered Christians as they entered the premises. The two Christians were briefly detained in a Public Security lockup and interrogated about their association with the house church.

Sources in Guilin say security officials raided at least four other house churches throughout the city in July, ordering them closed and placing them under police surveillance. Several key house church leaders have since fled the city, fearing arrest.

According to one Hong Kong church source who travels regularly to China, the heightened tensions between Guilin's Public Security Bureau and house churches is unusual, given the popularity of the city as an international tourist destination.

Some Guilin house church members allege that the recent escalation in police activi-

ties follows actions by leaders of Guilin's state-sanctioned Protestant Three-Self Patriotic Movement (TSPM) to highlight the illegality of the house churches.

Sources say several of the city's older TSPM leaders took action against the "underground" churches after younger TSPM clerics expressed sympathy and solidarity toward the local house churches. There are an estimated 20 unregistered house churches in Guilin.

#### GUAM'S COAST GUARD RESERVE: RECOGNITION FOR A JOB WELL DONE

#### HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a group of citizens on Guam who give their time and energy to public service and rarely get the thanks they deserve. Today, we thank the Guam Coast Guard Reserve unit for its service, and congratulate our friends for receiving the 1994 National Defense Transportation Association Award.

The Coast Guard Reserve unit helps both the military and the civilians on Guam. It provides support for defense munitions loading. It helps with the Christmas holiday loadout operations. And the Reserves help keep our commercial port operating by providing security for vessels with dangerous cargo onboard.

Of course, Guam is often subjected to devastating natural disasters and we rely on our reservists to pull us through. In August 1993, when Guam was rocked by an earthquake measuring 8.2 on the Richter scale, members of the Coast Guard Reserve were among the first on the scene to make sure the harbor and other facilities were safe for use. The unit also responded to over 100 chemical spills, making sure shipping lanes were safe and the environment was protected.

The Guam Coast Guard Reserve unit will receive its award in St. Louis, MO, on October 2, 1994. Congratulations to our friends in the Reserves. Bunitu che'cho'-miyu.

#### TRIBUTE TO MANNY MEDEIROS

#### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Manny Medeiros of Troop First in Providence, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required

from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Manny cleaned up the grounds and removed graffiti from the walls of the Washington Park United Methodist Church.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Manny Medeiros. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years, honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Manny Medeiros will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

#### ON PASSAGE OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT OF THE VA-HUD APPRO- PRIATIONS BILL

**HON. NICK SMITH**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 19, 1994*

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 12, this House voted to spend 300 million tax dollars in unauthorized spending for 259 special grant projects that never was approved by the authorizing Committee of Jurisdiction.

Many of these projects were rejected by the authorizing committee after careful consideration. Some were not considered at all. All of them were passed Monday night, on this floor, after being tacked on at the last minute by a conference committee.

This is wrong, and precisely why the people of this country are so frustrated and so angry with the way Congress works.

The House passed the original bill with zero dollars for pork-barrel projects. The Senate came into conference committee with \$135 million worth of these types of projects. The compromise between zero on the House side and \$135 million from the Senate was \$290 million.

And Monday night, as this was all going on, it became very clear to me how and why this is all happening. I heard the lobbying, and it went this way: You have to vote for this, because there is something in it for you.

And so it goes, vote for this pork barrel bill of unauthorized spending, and even though it may be wrong, and even though it violates the very rules of this institution, there's something in it for you. So keep quiet. Go along and get along.

Well, in fact, Mr. Speaker, there was spending in last night's bill that would have helped my district and my State. I support the projects that were in the bill for my district and believe that they make sense. And because I believe that they are strong projects, I believe that they would pass a fair and open test of review and scrutiny by the appropriate committee of jurisdiction or competition for community block grant funds.

In short, I believe that these projects could stand on their own two feet and walk through the front door in full public view, instead of being slipped through the back door of a pork barrel process that violates common sense and fairness.

And so, I voted against last night's bill even though there was money in it for my district and State. My vote, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, will not be bought by the promise of some pork-barrel spending in my district so that hundreds of millions of dollars of pork barrel spending can be wasted around the country.

I will not keep quiet. I won't go along to get along. When it comes to this kind of practice.

Passing this bill was wrong. It is why the American people are calling for change in Washington. And I believe that the people of this country are going to keep calling for change until this kind of politics as usual comes to a halt.

Mr. Speaker, and Members of this body, the people of the this country deserve better. Its about time that they got it.

#### RESTORATION OF FEDERAL REC- OGNITION TO THE PASKENTA BAND OF NOMLAKI INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. VIC FAZIO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 19, 1994*

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of restoration of Federal recognition of the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians of California and to introduce legislation to achieve this end. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues—Chairman GEORGE MILLER of the House Committee on Natural Resources and Chairman BILL RICHARDSON of the Subcommittee on Native American Affairs—as well as Tadd Johnson, staff director of the subcommittee, for their efforts and support on behalf of this legislation.

The Paskenta Band is a small, independent tribal group within the larger Wintun Nation. Its homeland is in my district, in the mountainous area of southwestern Tehama County, CA, near the town of Paskenta. One of the tribe's main ties to the Paskenta area is that it is the home and burial place of its ancestors. These burial places are still maintained by members of the Paskenta Band.

The Federal Government originally identified 53 members of the Paskenta Band as a distinct tribal group in a census taken around 1915. Lands were first acquired for the benefit of the tribe in the early 1900's under legislation authorizing the acquisition of land for homeless California Indians. Today, there are

approximately 150 members who are descendants of the Nomlaki Indians who comprised the original Paskenta Band identified in 1915.

In the 1950's, Federal-tribal relationships were terminated. In California alone, 41 federally-recognized Indian groups, including the Paskenta Band, were discontinued under the California Rancheria Act of 1958. Up until this time, federally recognized tribes received little more in services than unrecognized tribes did. As a result, there was little incentive at the time of termination for Indians to step forward and assert otherwise, especially if they or their parents had already moved off of the land because of poor conditions and lack of Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) services.

When the Federal Indian programs were initiated in the 1970's, however, this changed. For purposes of program eligibility, clear distinctions began to be drawn between members of federally recognized tribes and those California Indians who were members of tribes that either had never been recognized or—like the Paskenta—had been terminated. These distinctions between recognized, unrecognized and terminated Indians increased during the 1980's when the BIA accelerated its effort to service only Indians who were members of federally recognized tribes.

The Paskenta Band is one of the few remaining terminated California tribes. However, it still maintains tribal relations and functions as a self-governing Indian tribal community, despite the lack of a tribal land base. But, official Federal recognition is essential if the Paskenta are to be eligible for Federal programs and services provided to Indians.

Appearing before the House Subcommittee on Native American Affairs earlier this year, Chairman Everett Freeman of the Paskenta Band testified that the struggle to reverse the termination of his tribe has provided a renewed sense of pride and hope within the Paskenta, especially among its elders, who never really understood or actively participated in the termination process.

We are making this effort primarily for our children, who know the old stories of the Paskenta people, but just now are discovering the richness of that heritage and a pride in their identity as Indian people.

Both the board of supervisors of Tehama County and the BIA have indicated their support for restoring Federal recognition to the Paskenta. I am proud to join them by offering this long overdue legislation, which will return federally recognized status to the Paskenta.

**HAITI**

**HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 19, 1994*

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to elaborate my feelings on the Haiti question. In the coming days and weeks, all of us will have an intimate knowledge about this country and will again deal with matter of the legitimacy of a democratically elected government.

While I have not decided whether to support an invasion, I look forward to hearing President Clinton's arguments on why we should

invade. I also look forward to hearing from the citizens of the 16th District of Texas on their feelings on this matter. Let me outline some factors as we go on to frame a debate on the Haitian question.

First of all, I share the view of the majority of my colleagues that the President must seek the Congress' authorization to invade Haiti. Article I of the Constitution states very clearly that Congress has the preeminent power to declare war. I have written to the President with my feelings in this regard and have signed on to a resolution to achieve this end.

Members of Congress must be accountable for this type of action. The American people have a right to know how their elected representatives voted on such an invasion measure. This is extremely necessary if the invasion results in a prolonged stay of our troops on the island.

The President, by stating that he has "consulted" with the Congress, cannot use this as grounds for an invasion. Constitutional scholars have long doubted the validity of these arguments. The President, like Ronald Reagan and George Bush before him, must bring the legislature in on this decision. It is to his best interest and to the country's best interest.

Second, I want to be clear on one of the primary guiding principles in the framing of this debate. That is, the respect of a democratically elected government. The post-cold-war era is teaching us how democratically elected governments tend to be secure, well-balanced, and stable. We can see this in the nations of the former Soviet Union, painful as their transition seems.

I, for example, have an intimate knowledge of the government and politics of Mexico. As you know, this country recently had a national election in which a great many observers, including myself, judged to be the fairest in its history. The results of this election bode well for Mexico and the United States. International investment is now flooding into Mexico. We benefit by the jobs created and the increased commercial traffic flowing across our borders. But the Mexican people benefit the most with economic stability and the assurance that democracy works.

The same can be true for Haiti.

We no longer have to support rulers such as Ferdinand Marcos for fear of losing a country to communism. The cold war curtain has come down. Our overarching principles should be democracy, respect for the law, and economic self-sufficiency. These should be the principles that the United States has a national interest in promoting.

Third, we must deal with the fact that Haiti is a close neighbor. This closeness implores us to resolve this situation in our backyard first. Taken, for example, Bosnia. One of the reasons why I feel the United States should not take the first military steps in this is because it is on the European continent. Bosnia is the primary responsibility of countries like England, France, and Germany. Haiti is in our hemisphere. Let us take care of our own backyard first.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the United States belongs to the Organization of American States [OAS]. Some time ago the OAS adopted a resolution in which all of the democracies of the Western Hemisphere had

jointly committed themselves to the protection of the concept of democracy among the member states. The questions are: Do we honor this commitment? Do we risk other dictators-in-waiting making advances on countries in our hemisphere?

Fourth, there is a tremendous rise in human rights abuses in Haiti. A recent report by the State Department states: over 3,000 Haitian civilians, many supporters of President Aristide, have been killed during the despots' region of terror; over 300,000 persons have been driven into hiding; military and paramilitary forces have used politically motivated rape, aimed at terrorizing opponents of the regime as well as of the general population.

This infliction of pain upon the people of Haiti causes a mass exodus. As we know too well, most choose this country to come to, again, because of our stability and our respect for democracy and the law.

Is it any wonder that in the Western Hemisphere the two countries that are having the greatest number of human flight are countries ruled by dictatorial regimes. Do we put a stop to this or let it continue?

Finally, we have to deal with the matter of Haiti becoming a major transshipment point for drugs. Like Panama, there appears to be some evidence that the military dictators running the country are allowing their country to be used as a refueling point and storage center for drug runners from South America. I consider this question a very serious one. Representing a border district with a substantial amount of drug trafficking, I know this problem very well.

I am very concerned on the lack of debate on this matter and I know full the outcry of citizens, not only from my district, but throughout the country on why we should not invade. I will take all of these matters into consideration when I make my decision on the Haitian question.

Mr. Speaker, our credibility is once again at stake. If an invasion takes place, we must ensure that democratic institutions remain and the lawful processes which we hold so dear are adopted. If an invasion results, we cannot be a permanent solution to the Haitian people, however. Our stay must be temporary, but our influence long-standing.

#### A GREAT COACH STILL DENIED FAME

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support Steve Neal, political editor of the Chicago Sun-Times, in his effort to obtain National Football League Hall of Fame induction for Lawrence T. (Buck) Shaw. Mr. Neal makes an excellent presentation for Buck Shaw's induction into the NFL Hall of Fame in his column of September 12, 1994. Following is that column.

#### A GREAT COACH STILL DENIED "FAME"

As the Chicago Bears tackle the Philadelphia Eagles on Monday Night Football, the NFL is celebrating its 75th anniversary.

All the players are wearing a 75th anniversary patch on their jerseys and a diamond anniversary medal will be used for the coin toss. A documentary about the NFL, "75 Seasons," is premiering this week on TNT. It's a season for reflecting on the history of America's favorite game.

The Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio, began enshrining football's more celebrated players and coaches in 1963. There are now 175 members. But the politics of glory is a tricky business. Who gets in and who doesn't?

Why isn't Buck Shaw in the Pro Football Hall of Fame?

His exclusion is an embarrassment.

Shaw, who died in 1977, is the coach who established the winning tradition of the San Francisco 49ers and who led the Philadelphia Eagles from last place to the NFL title.

He engineered the trade for quarterback Norm Van Brocklin and made center Chuck Bednarik the last of the 60-minute men in transforming the Eagles into champions. Shaw was the only coach who defeated Green Bay's legendary Vince Lombardi in a playoff game. The Super Bowl trophy is named for Lombardi. Shaw isn't even in the Hall of Fame.

When Shaw died in 1977, the New York Times described him as a football legend. But his brilliant career isn't recognized in the Hall of Fame.

"He was among the architects of the game. He ought to be in," said Edward McCaskey, chairman of the Chicago Bears and the son-in-law of NFL founding father George Halas.

"Buck was a great coach. He was one of the greatest innovators of his era. He should be in the Hall of Fame," added Hall of Famer Sid Luckman, who quarterbacked the Bears to four NFL titles in the 1940s.

Soft-spoken, calm and thoughtful, Shaw was among football's great innovators. As the University of Santa Clara's coach in the 1930s, he pioneered the multiple defense and won back-to-back Sugar Bowl championships.

As the first coach of the 49ers, he was noted for his exciting and versatile offensive attack. His teams inducted six future Hall of Famers and his 1948 team set a record for rushing yardage (3,663 yards) that has never been broken.

Hall of Fame quarterback Y.A. Tittle, who played for Shaw with the 49ers, said:

"He had the knack of getting his ballplayers to rise to the occasion. Shaw's teams didn't always have the best personnel in the league. But he achieved maximum results with the material he did have."

In 12 years as a pro coach, Shaw had 10 winning seasons. His .596 winning percentage is 24 points higher than former Pittsburgh Steelers Coach Chuck Noll, who was inducted into the Hall of Fame last year.

Shaw's winning percentage is 89 points above Weeb Eubank, 55 points above Sid Gillman, 30 points above Jim Conzelman, 23 points above Hank Stram, and 15 points above Steve Owen, who are Hall of Fame coaches.

As coach of the 49ers for nine years, Shaw's winning percentage was .614, compared with 1993 Hall of Fame inductee Bill Walsh's .617 in 10 years as 49ers coach.

Shaw, who is among football's genuine legends, should be first on the list for induction into the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

## CONCERN OVER THE TREATMENT OF ORANGUTANS

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring your attention to House Committee Report 103-551 to the Interior appropriations bill. I am pleased to learn of concern expressed in the bill regarding captive orangutans and the Department of the Interior's lack of enforcement of its forfeiture powers of those animals taken or possessed in violation of the provisions outlined in the international Endangered Species Act. In passing this bill, the Congress clearly intended to protect endangered species, such as the orangutans, which are taken or kept in violation of any provisions of the ESA, as evidenced by 16 U.S.C. 1540(e)(4)(A).

The forfeiture powers of the Department of the Interior should be exercised with regard to those orangutans which are currently in the possession of Bobby Beronini, a Las Vegas entertainer, who in 1989, was videotaped beating the animals on numerous occasions. Aside from this obvious form of harassment of these animals, which in itself is illegal under ESA provisions and would alone be grounds for seizing the animals, this individual no longer has any right to continue to maintain these animals. He was originally permitted to take these animals for the purpose of conducting a breeding program which he failed to do in 13 years, and for which the Department of the Interior revoked his Captive Bred Wildlife permit.

I call on the Department of the Interior to address these concerns.

## A WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this Labor Day, the National Association of Letter Carriers San Antonio branch honored our colleague, the distinguished congressman from San Antonio who chairs the House Banking Committee. On that occasion, Tim Tracy, president of branch 427 of the Letter Carriers delivered remarks about HENRY GONZALEZ which are worthy of reprinting here. In this time when many people are talking about term limits, and treat long service in the public sector as a mark of some character weakness, it is refreshing to see the people of Congressman GONZALEZ' district so appreciative of the extraordinary qualities of dedication, commitment, and integrity which he brings to his work. Since I have been in the House, HENRY GONZALEZ has been the chairman of the Housing Subcommittee, and for the last few years he has chaired the full Banking Committee as well. It has been my very distinct privilege to serve on the Housing Subcommittee on the full Banking Committee under his chairmanship, and I congratulate the members of Letter

Carriers Branch 427 for recognizing the extraordinary qualities of statesmanship, compassion and decency which have motivated HENRY GONZALEZ.

Excessive cynicism is one of the problems that now confronts this Nation, and I therefore insert into the RECORD the excellent remarks of President Tim Tracy of the Letter Carriers Branch 427 about HENRY GONZALEZ as an antidote to those who argue that great public servants are a thing of the past.

HENRY B. GONZALEZ

Congressman and Mrs. Gonzalez, postmaster Montana, distinguished guests, fellow labor advocates, and brother and sister letter carriers. We are here tonight to thank Congressman Gonzalez for his 34 years in Congress and his over 40 years of service to his community as a true and honorable advocate of the working people of his district, his State, and indeed, his country. He has steadfastly supported the people, that is the real people of America, the working men and women of our country. He has always understood the need for and the advantages of having good and strong labor organizations to further the causes of making a better life for all Americans. In short, he has always been there for us. Tonight we are here for him.

From his early days in politics on the city council in San Antonio to the prestigious positions he occupies today as the chairman of the House Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs and chairman of the House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, Congressman Gonzalez has always maintained contact and focus with the people he represents. He was the first to do things that sometimes did not go with the accepted flow but he was consistently proven right. He was also the first to break through the prejudices of a community and a nation and demonstrated categorically that all men are indeed created equal.

Almost all the words of praise that I know cannot adequately describe Congressman Gonzalez' contributions to this land—so I say to you as I say it to him what's in my heart—thank you sir for being there for us. Thank you for your support for the letter carriers when giving that support has sometimes been unpopular. Thank you too for your support of the all working men and women and of organized labor. America is a better place today because of you and the grand work that you have done for her people.

God bless you Henry and may He hold you always in the palm of His hand. Ladies and gentleman, please join me in thanking this wonderful man, Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez, U.S. Representative for the 20th District of Texas for being our friend.

## A SAFER AMERICA

**HON. CHRISTOPHER COX**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, in the time it took me to put on my tie this morning, another California home was burglarized. Incredibly, according to the Department of Justice, a California home is burglarized every 13 seconds. Over 400,000 California residents and almost 3 million citizens nationwide will be the victims of a residential burglary this year.

The average victim of a burglary will lose more than \$1,200 in property. But statistics cannot address the feelings of vulnerability and lost sense of security that stay with victims long after the material loss has been forgotten. More frightening, still, is the increasing frequency with which burglaries are escalating into violent crimes.

In 1992, over 80,000 people in California were arrested for committing burglary. In spite of all the efforts of a great number of highly qualified and dedicated law enforcement people, residential burglary continues to plague our communities, both metropolitan and rural.

While some people simply throw up their hands in frustration at a problem this large, others are taking positive steps. One California company, Kwikset Corp., a manufacturer of residential locksets, has set out to solve this problem. Kwikset has funded a program called A Safer America, a grassroots public awareness and education program aimed at reducing residential burglaries. It provides the public with information on the dangers of residential burglary and hints on how they can better protect their homes and families.

Developed under the guidance of a board of advisors consisting of crime experts and law enforcement representatives, A Safer America draws upon the experience and knowledge of the people who have written the state-of-the-art books on residential crime prevention.

The cornerstone of the Safer America Program is community education. A Safer America works in conjunction with Neighborhood Watch and Habitat for Humanity groups to provide every homeowner with simple, low-cost deterrents, which can dramatically reduce the chances of becoming a victim of this very personal crime. In over 40 percent of reported burglaries, for instance, the burglar entered the home thorough an unlocked door or window. There are many other simple precautions homeowners can take to deter would-be burglars and to protect themselves and their families.

But educational materials by themselves are not enough to solve a problem of this magnitude. Herein lies the most important feature of A Safer America: people power. A Safer America utilizes volunteers from the local community to help distribute the materials and show neighbors that together as a community, they can make a difference.

This combination of knowledge from the experts, educational materials, and the enthusiasm and spirit of the volunteers and citizens of a community make for a winning combination and will help to make America a safer place. A Safer America is a program that deserves our recognition and our thanks. At a time of frustration in America, when many have come to believe that society's problems are intractable, A Safer America is a poignant reminder that dedicated individuals working toward a common goal can always make a difference.

ONE HONOR STANDARD, ONE  
HONOR CODE

## HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned, as are many Americans, about the recent negative publicity surrounding the cheating scandal at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis involving the electrical engineering examination, and the handling of the investigation. I believe that the vast majority of midshipmen are honorable men and women, who have the highest sense of personal integrity and honor demanded of them by our Nation.

I am also concerned about recent media reports of an honor incident that occurred last spring at a restaurant in Annapolis, dubbed the "dine and dash incident," where three midshipmen deliberately attempted to leave the restaurant without paying for their meals. The Naval Academy should not be singled out because of the recent scandals; we know that in past years the Military Academy at West Point and the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs have had their share of honor code problems.

Let me emphasize again that an isolated incident is not necessarily indicative of a deeper problem, but the news reports serve to highlight an issue that I have addressed through legislation that I introduced today, H.R. 5047, the Military Service Academy Honor Code Act.

Few people realize that while we have an expectation of a high sense of honor and ethics of our military officer candidates, the honor codes in use at each service academy differ slightly in wording. If the honor codes are different, are the standards different? Is the honor standard for West Point cadets different from the standard expected of Air Force cadets or Navy midshipmen? Is the honor standard expected of military officers different for each service?

Most Americans would agree that the honor and ethics standards for our officer candidates should be uniform, even if the codes themselves are not identical. But without identical codes, does enforcement differ?

The recent honor violations at the Naval Academy point out how the wording of the honor codes might contribute to different standards of enforcement. While the honor code in use at the Air Force Academy and at West Point have explicit clauses prohibiting the cadets' toleration of honor violations, the toleration clause in the Naval Academy's honor concept is an implied clause.

The three honor codes in use at the military service academies are:

U.S. Military Academy: A cadet will not lie, cheat or steal, nor tolerate those who do.

U.S. Naval Academy: Midshipmen do not lie, cheat or steal.

U.S. Air Force Academy: We will not lie, steal, or cheat, nor tolerate among us anyone who does. Furthermore, I resolve to do my duty and live honorably, so help me God.

A recent "60 Minutes" report on the cheating scandal at Annapolis included reports of midshipmen refusing to identify other midshipmen who may have used the com-

promised electrical engineering test as a study guide. One has to wonder if this is a situation where midshipmen are engaging in toleration violations by the standards of the Air Force and West Point honor codes.

A more troubling example is the situation in the "dine and dash" incident reported in the Washington Post. Three midshipmen discussed a plan to leave without paying for their meals. One of the three left the restaurant early to wait in the car—the other two then took off but were caught by an off duty policeman. Only two of the midshipmen were expelled. The third person, who waited in the car, was exonerated because he assumed the other two were only kidding. While his actions leave much to be desired, again one has to wonder if all three midshipmen would have been expelled under the explicit toleration clauses of the Air Force or West Point honor codes.

I will give the midshipmen of the Naval Academy and the administration of the Naval Academy the benefit of the doubt in their application of their honor concept and their understanding of their standards. My point is not to second guess past decisions by their honor boards or their administration. My point is to raise a question that deserves to be investigated by an outside commission.

Over the past 2 years, the Naval Academy, and to some extent the Air Force Academy and the Military Academy, has conducted an intensive review of its administration of its honor concept. Internal reviews were supplemented by investigations by the Naval Academy's Board of Visitors. While some changes have been made, the question of what honor standard is demanded of Naval Academy midshipmen has not been addressed in a broader perspective.

My legislation would require the Secretary of Defense to appoint a commission comprised of active duty officers, graduates of the military service academies no longer in the active or reserve duty in the Armed Forces, and educators from institutions of higher education to recommend whether there should be a standardized honor code for all three military service academies. It may be that such a standardized code would be useful, or it may be that the individual approaches used by each service academy should be continued.

Additionally, my bill would have this commission recommend whether such a standardized honor code should also be applied to officer candidates enrolled in the Reserve Officer Training Corps [ROTC] programs and on the Officer Candidate School [OCS] programs. If honor is expected of our cadets and midshipmen, why not expect the same of all officer candidates? I recognize that the enforcement administration mechanisms for the ROTC and OCS programs would differ significantly from the mechanisms in use at the military service academies, but the bottom line would be the teaching of a common standard of honor.

If in fact the commission recommends against a standardized honor code, the military service academies would be able to continue their individual approaches to an honor curriculum confident in the vindication from an impartial outside commission not beholden to a particular academy or service.

Or, on the other hand, if the commission recommends that there is merit in a standardized honor code, it would still be left to the discretion of the Secretary of Defense to implement this finding in a way that would ensure a positive change at the service academies.

I am aware of criticisms that the honor codes are the property of the cadets and midshipmen, not something that is imposed on them. But the cadets and midshipmen do not own the academies—the American people own the academies, and the American people in the end must be satisfied that the standards for our future officers are the same, that no one academy has set the bar too high or too low.

I have also considered that much can be gained by a standard honor code—a joint honor and ethics curriculum is a natural by-product. It would be easier to share the lessons of a problem that one academy may experience with the other academies. It would be more difficult for cadets or midshipmen to dismiss the lessons of an honor scandal by saying, "That could not happen here because our code is different" or for the administrations to say, "That could not happen here because we administer our code differently".

While there is a good case that can be made for the individual approaches to the honor standard that the service academies have adopted, it is worth noting that the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which is the conduct standard for all officers after they are commissioned, is the same for all branches of the military. It is also significant that the Code of Conduct, which sets the standard for American prisoners of war, is also a standardized code.

Our Nation has been well served by the graduates of the military service academies, and these institutions have performed their missions admirably over the years in producing the highest caliber of officers for our Armed Forces. The academies have evolved over the years, and have adapted to changing circumstances. Any change contemplated should strengthen the academies and improve the quality of the officers that graduate. I believe that the honor standard can be strengthened by a standardized code for all service academies, that is also applied to all officer commissioning programs. I therefore urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 5047, the Military Service Academy Honor Code Act, so that a commission can review these issues and make recommendation on these matters to the Secretary of Defense and the Congress.

FRANCES GOFF—A TEXAS LEADER  
AND LEGEND

## HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of the Nation, the loss of a great lady, Frances E. Goff, who dedicated her life to the betterment of others. Ms. Goff died September 15, 1994, at her home in Houston. She was 78. A private burial was held Sunday at the State Cemetery of Texas in Austin.

Ms. Goff, a native of Kenedy, TX, began her career in government after receiving an associate's degree in business from San Antonio Business College.

From 1937 to 1951, Ms. Goff worked in several government capacities including serving as a sergeant major with the Army Air Force between 1944 and 1946. During that time, she was administrative specialist and top aide to the commanding officers of Love Field Air Base in Dallas.

In 1951, Ms. Goff joined Dr. R. Lee Clark, who was instrumental in pioneering the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. As director of special projects she helped coordinate continuing education conferences and served as a patient advocate. At M.D. Anderson, Ms. Goff guided virtually every aspect of the building and renovation programs from 1951 until 1978, when the facility grew into one of the largest comprehensive cancer centers in the world.

Since 1952, Ms. Goff had been director of the American Legion Auxiliary Bluebonnet Girls State, a summer program for high school girls that promotes model citizenship. As Girls State grew, she coordinated the year long planning and promotion of the model citizenship program attended by almost 25,000 Texas teenage girls.

In recognition of her outstanding volunteerism, she was inducted into the Texas Women's Hall of Fame in 1986. She also received the American Legion National Commendation Award and the Valley Forge Freedom Foundation Honor Award. A scholarship was established in her name at the University of Texas' LBJ School of Public Affairs in Austin.

Ms. Goff was appointed by Gov. Ann Richards to serve as State chairwoman of the Women in Military Service for American Memorial Foundation Inc., which is responsible for establishing a memorial in Washington, DC honoring women who fought and died during the Vietnam War.

We salute Frances Goff for her service to others, her dedication to the principles of democracy embodied by her 42 year long involvement with the American Legion Auxiliary Bluebonnet Girls State, and her guiding hand in the development of one of the world's greatest cancer research facilities, the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. Her life touched and influenced many people and her passing has not gone unnoticed.

Mr. Speaker, I have had innumerable contacts with Frances Goff over the years. She was a true professional, but more than that, she was a great human being.

#### FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION ACT

### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, I am proud to introduce the Fire Safety Education Act.

Just over 20 years ago, in 1973, the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control issued a report entitled "America Burning."

This was a watershed report resulting in the establishment of the U.S. Fire Administration, and focusing attention on our country's fire problem which had been overlooked for too long. Incredibly, at the time this report was published, our country led all industrialized countries in per capita fire deaths and property losses.

While progress has been made in the last two decades—we've nearly halved the per capita death rate—our fire statistics still demonstrate that progress can be made. Annually, fire kills almost 6,000 civilians, injures 29,000 innocent lives, and results in several billion dollars' worth of property damage.

Clearly, we must continue to focus resources on our country's fire problem. One of "America Burning's" first recommendations back in 1973 was that greater attention must be paid to fire prevention efforts. Like almost any other public policy question today, prevention plays an integral role by stopping problems before they occur. Fire prevention has the potential to save more lives, more property, and more public resources than any advance in technology, fire fighting tactics or fire training.

However, despite the importance of fire prevention programs, large constraints on State and local budgets have resulted in decreased fire prevention programs. Now is not the time for localities to ratchet down their fire prevention programs, particularly in light of the progress we have made to date.

Consequently, I am proud to introduce the Fire Safety Education Act. This legislation will create a grant program through the U.S. Fire Administration for State and local fire prevention efforts. Half of the grant money in this bill is designated for established fire prevention programs which have demonstrated success. This bill will encourage communities to continue their fire prevention programs by offering Federal assistance if they do.

In addition to encouraging fire prevention grants, the Fire Safety Education Act seeks to improve our country's collection and analysis of fire data, and sets reporting requirements so that we may be confident our Federal and local resources are being used effectively.

I encourage my colleagues to support this important effort which will ultimately help protect the lives and property of American citizens, and help prevent the unnecessary injury of our country's fire and emergency response personnel.

#### TRIBUTE TO JUDGE EMERSON MEGGS

### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Emerson Meggs, who is completing with distinction his service as Robertson County executive.

As a businessman, judge, and civic leader, Judge Meggs has devoted his life to building Robertson County into a prosperous place. Beginning with his service as recorder and commissioner for the city of Adams, Judge

Meggs has been an active member of the PTA, the Chambers of Commerce of Springfield and White House, the County Library Board and Historical Society, the County Highway Commission, the Adams Methodist Church, the Rotary Club and United Way.

He has also served as the chair of the Greater Nashville Regional Council, where he helped coordinate and prepare other government leaders for the forces of growth affecting middle Tennessee as well as Robertson County.

Judge Meggs' service culminated in 12 years as county executive. During that tenure, Robertson County grew considerably in population and wealth. It developed from a primarily agricultural county into a county with a diverse economy. It grew from a county dominated by farms to one mixed with suburbs. Under the judge's leadership, the county was prepared for these changes. He helped lead the county and its communities into making appropriate investments in infrastructure and the range of services necessary to meet the needs of both new and longstanding residents.

It has been a privilege to have worked closely with Judge Meggs and I wish to join the other citizens in thanking him and his wife, Margaret. As Judge Meggs completes his tenure as county executive, he can look with pride at the many accomplishments and contributions he made to building the wealth of Robertson County and to improving the quality of life of its residents.

#### A BIRTHDAY SALUTE TO MORTON WEINBERGER

### HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, on September 22 of this year, a truly outstanding professional, a civic leader, and a remarkable gentleman will celebrate his 65th birthday. Born into a humble south Philadelphia family 65 years ago, Morton Weinberger through determination, intelligence, creativity, and stubbornness, rose to excellence in each area of dedication in his life, whether it be academics, the military, or his chosen profession of accountancy.

Yet notwithstanding all that occurred in Mr. Weinberger's six and a half decades of life, his true accomplishments and impact to this Nation lie not in his military service in the U.S. Army as a first lieutenant, nor with his civic leadership in Miami, FL, but rather with his accomplishments through the Florida Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the Florida Board of Accountancy, through which organizations Mr. Weinberger has impacted both directly and indirectly the profession of certified public accountancy, nationally as well as specifically in the State of Florida.

Through his presidency of the Florida Institute of Certified Public Accountants Educational Foundation from 1979 to 1980 and as the FICPA's president from 1980 through 1981, Mr. Weinberger accomplished significant objectives for a profession so important to the private sector of our country. During his term

as FICPA President, the Florida Institute of Certified Public Accountants relocated its office to Tallahassee, FL, signaling the importance and the interrelationship of that institution with the State government in Florida. At that time, the FICPA instituted, as well, an educational requirement of a fifth year of schooling prior to becoming a certified public accountant in Florida. This additional year of education sought to elevate the profession of accountancy. Mr. Weinberger has been and continues to be a true professional in his field and sought to institutionalize the lofty ideals of a professional to those of public accountancy. Many States have since instituted similar educational requirements following the lead of the State of Florida.

Likewise, during his term as president, the FICPA reassessed its statewide effectiveness, creating a toll-free WATS line for its members, increasing its membership throughout southern Florida, revising its bylaws in order to address membership reclassifications and restructure its board of governors, and instituted an executive leadership conference for incoming executive committee members of the FICPA.

Mr. Weinberger has served as a guest lecturer and instructor in courses taught at the University of Miami, Florida International University, and for various State societies of certified public accountants throughout the United States.

As a former partner of KPMG Peat Marwick, as well as BDO Seidman, Mr. Weinberger has served as an expert on management advisory services, small business practices, and presently continues to serve as a consultant on litigation support and mediation, and is an expert witness in the area of accountancy.

Notwithstanding all that Mr. Weinberger has accomplished professionally, all that he has done academically in obtaining a bachelor of arts from Central High School in Philadelphia, a bachelor of arts degree from Temple University, and a bachelor of business administration from the University of Miami, Mr. Weinberger is the 42-year husband of Gwen Schaller Weinberger, the father of Marc Weinberger, Barrett Weinberger, and Cynthia Weinberger Schulman, and the grandfather of eight grandchildren. Mr. Weinberger is, indeed, a true professional, a patriot, a civic leader, and above all, a fine gentleman. We wish him a very happy and healthy 65th birthday.

**TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN-POLISH CENTURY CLUB, INC., OF STERLING HEIGHTS**

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 19, 1994*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an important organization in my community, the American-Polish Century Club of Sterling Heights, MI. The American-Polish Century Club was incorporated in 1961, to preserve Polish culture by participating in and sponsoring many events, including the Polish festivals at Freedom Hill, dance teams, and choirs. The American-Polish Century Club regularly participates in Sterling Heights' parades

and the Hamtramck Labor Day parade. The club supports other organizations as well, including the Lion's Club and Leader Dogs for the Blind.

The American-Polish Century Club was originally formed in Warren and used to meet at the Metropolitan Club. In May 1963 a committee was appointed to study the possibility of purchasing land and building a hall. They purchased the property still occupied by the club on Maple Lane in Sterling Heights, on August 1, 1963. The first improvement to the original structure took place in October 1965. The second major improvement took place in 1983, and enabled the hall to hold functions and Friday night fish fries, which are popularly attended.

On Saturday, September 17, 1994, the American-Polish Century Club will celebrate further addition to their club's premises. I was privileged to attend the ground breaking ceremony for this wonderful addition in the fall of 1993. The new addition, completed in June, 1994, will allow the hall to accommodate over 600 people. This represents a tremendous increase in capacity for the American-Polish Century Club hall which previously could hold 100 people. The renovations include new offices, a new kitchen, and storage space. I will be further privileged to attend the dedication of this newly expanded hall on September 17.

It is clear that the American-Polish Century Club will need this extra space. The club currently has over 200 members, 40 percent of who are veterans of World War II. Many of these veterans split their time between the American-Polish Century Club and the Polish Legion of American Veterans Post 169. Second generation Polish Americans are continuing the Century Club's traditions and expanding its ranks. The Century Club also has a ladies auxiliary.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to the American-Polish Century Club, Inc. of Sterling Heights, as they increase the size of their home and continue the fine traditions they have established during their 33 years history. The club is a vital center of cultural life for its members and the entire community.

**SPORTSMEN: KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY**

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 19, 1994*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus, I have tried to keep a close watch on attempts by animal protection groups to stop hunting and trapping in the United States. The enclosed article by Mr. Alston Chase, which was printed in the September 16, 1994, issue of the Washington Times, discusses one of the many efforts being made to deny sportsmen their hunting rights.

Mr. Chase's article describes a problem that was brought to my attention by a number of hunters. In sum, as the result of an out-of-court settlement of a lawsuit and the shifting of budget priorities, certain elements in the Clinton administration found a way to try and stop

hunting in national wildlife refuges. This issue was addressed by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in a hearing on refuge management that was held in August. At that time, a number of Members of the House made clear their opposition to those animal protection shenanigans.

I also joined with my colleague, JOHN DINGELL, in writing to the Fish and Wildlife Service and asking them to explain their actions. Ms. Mollie Beattie, the Director of the Service, responded by reaffirming her commitment to protecting sportsmen's rights. To quote from her letter: "There is no way we are going to turn our back on this vital constituency."

While I am encouraged by Ms. Beattie's recognition of the important role that hunters, trappers, and fishermen play in conserving wildlife, I know full well that the animal protection community will not give up their fight. I urge all of my colleagues to be aware of these efforts and work with the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus in preserving sportsmen, as well as wildlife.

Mr. Speaker, I ask consent that Mr. Chase's article to be reprinted in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Times, Sept. 16, 1994]

**TARGETS FOR EXCLUSION FROM WILDLIFE REFUGES**

(By Alston Chase)

While sportsmen oil their weapons in preparation for hunting in wildlife refuges this fall, they should be forewarned: This season could be their last. Very quietly, the Clinton administration is seeking to ban recreational and economic activities—including hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, camping, picnicking, hiking, forestry and farming—from the nation's 510 wildlife refuges. And while Congress has succeeded in forcing the postponement of this elitist policy, preservation in ideologies within the White House continue to prepare the way for its eventual implementation.

The gambit began October 1992, when several activist groups, including the Wilderness Society, sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which runs the refuges, insisting outdoor sports were "incompatible" with preservation, which they said was the highest purpose of the refuges.

This claim was patently false. Such activities are clearly permissible by law and are allowed under appropriate circumstances. Every since the first sanctuary was established in 1903, managers were given considerable freedom to decide how to run their reserves. This flexible approach was sound ecological policy, recognizing that since each area is unique and subject to changing environmental conditions, a single national policy would do more harm than good. The same commitment to multiple use was evinced by the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966. Organizing refuges into a system, it authorized the Interior secretary to "permit the use of any area within the system for any purpose, including but not limited to hunting, fishing, public recreation and accommodations."

The lawsuit therefore should have been easy for the service to win. But last October, the administration settled the suit out of court, giving away the store to environmentalists—a decision that coincidentally occurred after Wilderness Society President George Frampton was appointed assistant secretary of Interior, thus being transformed from plaintiff to defendant. In that agreement, the service promised to produce a plan

by this Oct. 20 showing how it will terminate outdoor recreation in each refuge "expeditiously" unless stringent conditions were met.

Suggesting the settlement gave it no choice, the administration launched a "compatibility" study transparently designed to end outdoor recreation. But its bigger aim was philosophical: to replace the service's stewardship conservation ethic with a preservationist, hands-off approach. Rather than allowing such acts as maintaining dikes that protect wetlands or cultivating vegetation to improve bird habitat, it would implement the same regime of benign neglect that is decimating biological diversity in the national parks.

Fashioning new priorities, it proposed diverting funds from recreation to "biological diversity," endangered species and land acquisition (whose budget would increase 188 percent). Simultaneously, it announced there might not be sufficient funds for recreation. So although refuges already covered 92 million acres (an area larger than the state of Nevada), it planned to purchase more, even as, pleading poverty, it would close these places to most public use.

Naturally, duck shooters and others cried foul, and Congress reacted. In June, Sen. Don Nickles, Oklahoma Republican, inserted language into the service's appropriations package directing that "current activities be continued." Given little option, Service Director Molly Beatty issued a press release promising "no hunting programs on national wildlife refuges will be halted this fall."

Ms. Beatty's emphasis was clearly on "this fall". And indeed, Mr. Nickles' measure will only delay the anti-recreation juggernaut, not stop it.

The service still intends to reprogram money toward its purist objectives. Meanwhile, with the help of environmental groups, it is composing a policy statement called "Refuges 2003" to institutionalize these priorities. Ostensively intended to prevent "political meddling," his effort's real purpose is to render wildlife policy immune from public accountability by making it more difficult for Congress or future administrations to change. By creating a paper trail that gives preservation highest priority, it provides a record activists can use to prevail in future lawsuits aimed at ending activities they oppose.

Pandering to a small clique of elitists, the Clinton administration has narrowed the service's political constituency until it could sit on the head of a pin. That's the name of the game in preservation politics these days. As environmentalism becomes more extreme and less representative, its adherents pursue their agendas in ways that avoid public debate. And as Congress evinces growing hostility toward a preservation purism that abuses property rights and favors insects and rodents over people, these perfectionists depend less on legislation than they once did. Rather than seeking new laws, they bend old ones, relying on favorable decisions from magistrates, who, coming from the same privileged class, share their arrogance.

After all, the last thing they want is to let the people decide.

## MSGR. JOHN YURCISIN CELEBRATES THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF HIS ORDINATION TO THE PRIESTHOOD

### HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it is always special when we celebrate a golden anniversary. It's an even more extraordinary occasion when we can celebrate two 50th anniversaries at the same time—for the same person. On Sunday, September 25, the Very Reverend Monsignor John Yurcisin will be honored for his golden anniversary of ordination to the priesthood as well as for the golden wedding anniversary of he and his wife, Pani Anna.

Father John has devoted the past 50 years to his work in the church. His efforts to help his community, the individuals, and the families who have turned to him for help and guidance have been exceptional, and generations have benefited from his hard work, patience, and gentle words.

The Divine Liturgy and Golden Jubilee Testimonial Banquet at Christ the Savior Cathedral in Johnstown will be an outpouring of respect and love for Father John and Pani Anna. I'd like to add my congratulations to the thousands who will be there in person and in spirit to celebrate the devotion of Father John to his work and to his family. On behalf of everyone whose life you have touched, Father, thank you for your faith and your kindness, and may you and Pani Anna continue to bring happiness to everyone you come into contact with.

## PATHOGEN REDUCTION ACT OF 1994

### HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the administration's Pathogen Reduction Act of 1994, as one element of our ongoing effort to improve our ability to detect and control microbiological contaminants in the Nation's meat and poultry supplies.

In 1993, the U.S. Department of Agriculture pledged to Congress and the American people that it would redouble its efforts to modernize the system for inspecting meat and poultry products. There was, and continues to be, virtually universal agreement that we must have a program in place that is public health-oriented, based on risk, and built on sound science.

The reduction of pathogens, before they reach the consumer's table, was targeted as the focus of reform, to be achieved in two stages: Improvements in the existing programs as soon as possible, to be followed later by a complete overhaul of the system in order to better serve consumers and producers over the longer term. Even though there is much they can already do under the existing statutes, Department officials last year told us that

they would be asking for additional legislative authority to fully realize their short-term objectives toward pathogen reduction.

Although I have been discouraged since then by the delay in receiving a legislative proposal and by the seemingly slow pace and direction of change in general within USDA, I am encouraged at the renewed determination on the part of this administration to begin taking the steps necessary to rebuild public confidence in the safety of the meat and poultry supply and to restore the credibility of USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service as a protector of public health.

I am introducing this legislation, not because I necessarily support its content, but because I view it as the first step toward serious congressional consideration of needed changes in the inspection programs. The substance of the bill, as with any legislation, will be debated and ultimately modified as it moves through the legislative process. I want to emphasize that this bill is only the first part of what will be a series of efforts to improve our inspection system. For example, I strongly believe in the need to involve the National Academy of Science to facilitate the development of a longer-term legislative and regulatory framework for improving the inspection program. This effort, which would bring to the table all stakeholders to reach a consensus on a program that could effectively serve consumers and producers well into the next century, is the thrust of legislation, H.R. 4562, I introduced on June 9 and Senator HEFLIN introduced into the Senate on August 25. I view the NAS legislation as an important complement to the administration bill being introduced today, and intend to give both bills equal and expeditious consideration.

As I have noted in the past, today's agriculture community is extremely sensitive to environmental and consumer concerns about the food they produce. Farmers and ranchers know they will be successful only to the extent that the consumer is satisfied that their food is safe, wholesome, and reasonably priced. Anyone who doubts the industry's commitment to safe food should examine the recent report we commissioned from the General Accounting Office. In it, the GAO documented that major meat and poultry packers and processors themselves are already far ahead of USDA in monitoring for, and correcting, pathogen problems before products leave plants.

That is why I am confident that the meat and poultry industry, along with consumers, the inspector's union, public health professionals, scientists, and all other affected parties can work constructively with Congress in moving this process forward.

## TRIBUTE TO RABBI PHILIP HOROWITZ

### HON. ERIC FINGERHUT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. FINGERHUT. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the Jewish new year, I invite the Members of the House of Representatives and all people across our country to join with me and

the people of the 19th District of Ohio to honor a dedicated educator and supporter of the Jewish community, Rabbi Philip Horowitz. Rabbi Horowitz recently announced his retirement as the senior rabbi at Congregation Am Shalom in Mentor, OH, where he served for 7 years.

Rabbi Horowitz was ordained 40 years ago. However, he was serving as a Jewish educator long before then. His first job was as a teacher at the Young Men's Hebrew Association in Queens, NY. He then moved to Yonkers, NY, where he continued teaching.

We first welcomed Rabbi Horowitz to the Cleveland area when he accepted the position of associate rabbi at Fairmount Temple. He then served at Brith Emeth before becoming senior rabbi at Congregation Am Shalom.

During his rabbinical career, Rabbi Horowitz never stopped sharing his knowledge, insights, and questions of the Jewish faith. He taught at John Carroll University for 10 years, as well as serving as a scholar in Krakow, Poland.

Rabbi Horowitz's impact on Jewish education is illustrated through his achievement of the honor of rabbi emeritus, and by the fact that 19 of his students went on to become rabbis.

Mr. Speaker, while we reflect upon the history of the Jewish people during the beginning of this new year, let us also be mindful of the contributions of one man, Rabbi Philip Horowitz, a scholar and teacher, dedicated to his faith.

#### RECOGNIZING MARTIN ANTHONY FRANCIS FOR HIS MANY YEARS OF DEDICATION TO THE FLAG AND HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 19, 1994*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor and recognize my constituent, Martin A. Francis of San Leandro, CA, for his untiring devotion to understanding how our government works and for teaching himself and others about our Nation and its history. Mr. Francis is someone who exemplifies the importance of an informed citizenry in any democracy because he devotes a great deal of his own spare time to spreading knowledge and awareness to others about our flag, Constitution, Bill of Rights, and Declaration of Independence.

Martin Francis was born on November 11, 1926 in Boston, MA, and lived there until he moved to California in 1946. His love for his country, its history, and flags began at an early age, when he became intrigued with the Constitution display at Faneuil Hall in Boston, which he visited often while he was growing up. In 1968, Mr. Francis began to collect information about flags and U.S. history. Working out of a special addition to his home he built for this purpose, he has since created an extensive compilation of displays to be shared with his fellow citizens at various schools, organizations, libraries, churches, and community events in the San Leandro area.

In 1974, Mr. Francis became formally involved in educating the youth of San Leandro about our Nation's history when his son, Tommy, brought home a flag poster related to a school project. Mr. Francis went to Tommy's classroom to show the students memorabilia related to our flag. From that day forward, he has regularly visited many area classrooms and has helped thousands of students learn about their flag and their country through his displays commemorating various episodes in our Nation's history.

On Flag Day in 1974, Martin Francis sponsored a ceremony to honor our flag at the San Leandro library that has since become an annual event. This past June 14 marked the 18th anniversary of the San Leandro Flag Day ceremony, with Martin A. Francis as program chair once again. He is also the distinguished president of the Alameda County Chapter of the Valley Forge Freedom Foundation, and recently had a flag custom made to commemorate the foundation's 45th anniversary.

In honor of our Nation's Bicentennial in 1976, Mr. Francis assisted the Alameda County Bicentennial Committee by providing many flags and historical memorabilia to be put on display for the enjoyment and education of the entire community.

At present, Martin is the sponsor of a Constitution and Bill of Rights commemorative exhibit display in Bancroft Middle School in San Leandro to honor the 207th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution on September 17, 1994. For the month of October, this exhibit will be displayed at Bay Elementary School in San Lorenzo.

Mr. Speaker, Martin Francis is a patriot and community resource who has made his home a living museum of American history and flag history and lore. I am proud to share with my colleagues some of his noteworthy achievements and his dedication to preserving and sharing our history.

#### AMERICAN HERITAGE AREAS PARTNERSHIP ACT

**HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 19, 1994*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, on September 11, the Poughkeepsie Journal printed an editorial discussing the American Heritage Areas Partnership Act. It is an excellent description of what has been done in existing heritage areas and of what the bill hopes to achieve. I wanted to take this opportunity to share the article with you and with our colleagues.

#### SAVE THIS NATION'S HERITAGE

Oh, beautiful for spacious skies. . . The song known by every school child reflects the beauty and abundance this country has always cherished.

But its ideal images are being sundered by a monotonous landscape of fast-food restaurants, shopping malls and suburban developments that give no clue to the character of the place where they're located. Is it in New England? Southern California? The Hudson Valley?

We need to save our special places; they are as definitive to America's individualism

as regional accents. They are the texture of our character, the birthplace of our traditions.

And they will only stay special if they are not roped off but remain places people can live and work. This country can no longer depend on the National Park Service or state governments to keep our treasures behind fences. That doesn't really protect them anyway. Look at some of the schlock outside of the Grand Canyon in Arizona or the lineup of strip malls near Samuel Morse's home along Route 9 in Poughkeepsie. Like a match set to paper, the visual pollution outside will ultimately burn its way in.

New legislation, co-sponsored by U.S. Rep. Maurice Hinchey of Saugerties, could keep vibrant America's unique culture, its hill-sides, riversides and roadsides.

The bill, with the long-winded name, the American Heritage Areas Partnership Act, would create a framework for establishing national heritage areas. Designated areas would have to be living tableaux of history and custom, places where visitors can learn and play. And the Hudson River Valley Greenway should be one of the first sites to be appointed.

These areas would form compacts to work with the National Park Service to plan growth that would complement precious sites, to set up exhibits and devise other attractions for visitors. The areas would be eligible for some of the \$10 million already available in federal money for projects.

The Hudson Valley greenway should be one of the 10 sites included in the charter legislation. Its history runs from the revolution for democracy to the revolution in technology. It has spawned artists, farmers and inventors for nearly four centuries. And many of its river towns and mountain hamlets still charm the traveler.

The valley already has a greenway council working with communities to plan for tourism and preserve their character. And it has a committed stream of state money.

David Sampson, executive director of the greenway's community council, said of the federal bill, "I think it's clear that it supplies the last and missing link that allows the Hudson Valley to adopt an identity that will become known to the world."

There are national heritage areas now—places that got special designation from Congress through individual bills: one in New England, two in Pennsylvania and one in Illinois. But there are no federal standards for them, no review process, no oversight—except by their own boards.

And guess what? There are 110 other sites waiting to sign up. There should be one governing act, one set of standards—a designation that should be earned, not handed out as a political favor.

The proposed partnership would encourage all levels of government—local, state and federal—to work together and be joined by private businesses or nonprofit environmental or historical groups. And it will encourage regional planning that will benefit everyone.

This should set off firecrackers for tourism and other economic development.

Robert Billington knows.

"We were always the black hole, a poor-house in a poor state," he said of the Rhode Island towns that bank the Blackstone River—a strand for pollution from the textile mills and jewelry manufacturers that filled it with chemicals.

Not anymore. Following efforts to clean up the river in the 1970s, 20 historic mill towns along the Blackstone valley from Wooster,

Mass., to Woonsocket, R.I. were named a National Heritage Corridor by Congress in 1986. But its preservation and development plan was approved just four years ago.

Billington, a former industrialist who is now president of the nonprofit Blackstone Valley Tourism Council, hands out these statistics:

Spending by tourists has gone up 11 percent a year.

In 1983 tourism brought in \$76 million to Blackstone towns. In 1992, it brought in \$198 million.

In 1983 the tourism industry employed 510 people earning \$16 million. In 1992 it employed 847 earning \$40 million.

Blackstone tourism earned Rhode Island \$3 million in sales tax revenues in 1983; in 1992, that increased to \$8.2 million.

The national status "causes people to appreciate the area and to inspire them," Billington said. His group leveraged federal funds to buy a 49-passenger tour boat which has carried 22,000 people in seven months of operation. The money it makes will eventually be used to buy more boats and finance other projects.

And this is on a river that hadn't been navigated in 165 years. The great blue heron has returned. The bass and the pickerel, too. And other business attracted by an area coming alive again.

For the valley along the Hudson and America's other treasures, the new act before Congress will save places where our heritage was forged. It will ensure that our children have something special to see in their mind when they sing "from sea to shining sea."

#### KEEP STANDARDS STRICT FOR HERITAGE ACT

In a country that prizes land ownership over land stewardship, it can be tough to sell legislation that encourages regional planning.

But the American Heritage Areas act, expected to be introduced to Congress next week, is much stronger than earlier proposals.

Congress should support these elements of the bill:

Regular review of areas designated so they will lose their status if they do not conform to the plans agreed upon with the National Park Service overseeing the program.

Limits on how much federal money can be spent in one place and a requirement that no federal money can be used to buy land.

Public hearings on plans from areas seeking American Heritage designation, plus an annual report to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior on the status of the heritage program.

Requirements that federal agencies planning any projects in heritage areas first notify heritage councils so that the new development doesn't harm the region.

Automatically considering American Heritage areas as candidates to become world heritage sites. These are nominated by the Interior secretary and designated by UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

World Heritage Sites, properly touted, draw business. The prospering medieval town of Cesky Krumlov in the Czech Republic plasters its World Heritage status over its business development brochure. Similar status for the Hudson Valley could help draw foreign visitors and investors.

This bill clearly protects individual property rights while giving communities a chance to attract business and save the places they value.

## INTRODUCTION OF A JONES ACT WAIVER FOR THE VESSEL "ATLANTIS III"

HON. MARIA CANTWELL

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which may lead to the development of a new submarine market in the United States.

My legislation would grant a Jones Act Waiver for the vessel *Atlantis III*, which was built in Canada, but which otherwise meets all Jones Act qualifications. This vessel will be operated under the U.S. flag, with U.S. citizen crew and U.S. Coast Guard inspection in a test market in Alaska for two summers. If the market proves feasible, the Atlantis Corp., the owner of the vessel, will construct new submarines at American Boiler Works, Inc. in Everett, WA and establish a submarine business in Ketchikan, AK. The result will be more American jobs in the U.S. maritime industry.

American Boiler Works, Inc. is a steel fabrication company in my State. The company was founded in 1907 and currently employs approximately 120 people. This company has already built four recreational submarines for Atlantis submarine projects, having completed the fourth earlier this summer. The establishment of a new submarine operation in Alaska may open opportunities for more submarine construction projects in Everett.

I look forward to working with the chairman of the Merchant Marine Subcommittee, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Chairman STUDDS to see this bill enacted.

## A GRANDFATHER SWIMS ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, every now and then we come across a newspaper story that tells us something about the great spirit of our senior citizens.

In August, the Associated Press carried a great story about Max Rowe, who, at age 72, swam 1 1/4 miles across the Mississippi River near his hometown in Illinois. The city of Springfield honored his feat by having Mayor Ossie Langfelder issue a proclamation praising Mr. Rowe and officially proclaiming August 2, 1994, as "Max Rowe Day." I think such a story tells us a lot about the grit and the gumption of our senior citizens, and I want to share the text of the story and the proclamation with our colleagues.

At this point in the RECORD, I want to insert "Grandfather Wins \$1 Bet By Swimming Mississippi," from the Champaign-Urbana News Gazette, Wednesday, August 3, 1994, and a proclamation of "Max Rowe Day," issued by Mayor Ossie Langfelder of Springfield, IL.

[From the Champaign-Urbana News-Gazette, Aug. 3, 1994]

## GRANDFATHER WINS \$1 BET BY SWIMMING MISSISSIPPI

DALLAS CITY—Max Rowe proved to everyone, including his 14-year-old grandson, that 72 years of age does not make a worn-out old man.

The retired Springfield attorney, a native of Dallas City, swam the 1 1/4 mile-wide Mississippi River near his hometown Monday, battling the current, debris and barges, just like he did in 1965. He made it in just under an hour.

"My grandson came from New York and said 'You can't do it again' and I said 'You want to make a bet?'" Rowe said.

They did and Rowe, who will be 73 in two weeks, is \$1 richer.

Rowe—who earned bachelor of arts and doctor of law degrees from the University of Illinois—grew up swimming in the Mississippi. When he was a boy, he and his cousins would sneak out of the house at night to play in the water. He promised himself then that one day he would swim across the mighty river.

Rowe did just that at age 44.

This time, he accepted the challenge on a dare from his grandson, Chris Zea. Chris learned of his grandfather's original river crossing at a family gathering.

"I want to show that senior citizens are not really over the hill when it comes to doing things," Rowe said. "When you have determination and work hard, you can do anything."

With television cameras recording the event, Rowe began the journey in the strongest current on the Iowa side. He wore the same swimming suit he used 29 years ago.

As a precaution, Rowe's childhood neighbor and lifelong comrade Glen Roberts followed by boat.

Before June 15, Rowe had not swum in 15 years.

He began his training by swimming 240 feet and progressed rapidly to more than two miles—the distance he estimated he'd have to make dodging barge traffic.

"If you can swim in three feet of water, you can swim in 100 feet," he said before the race. "It's going to be fun. If I hadn't trained to where I could swim 2 1/2 miles I wouldn't be as confident."

## PROCLAMATION

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Whereas, a Springfield swimmer has conquered the mighty Mississippi River just one year after the river conquered farm land and towns when it spread from its banks and forced the evacuation of thousands of people from their homes during the Great Flood of 1993; and

Whereas, Max Rowe, who celebrates his seventy-third birthday on August 14, swam across the river on Monday, August 1, 1994, making the journey for the second time; and

Whereas, Rowe first swam across the river 29-years ago near his former home of Dallas City, Illinois and decided to repeat the accomplishments after encouragement from his grandson Chris Zea of Astoria, New York; and

Whereas, fighting currents of eight miles per hour, which were faster than expected, Rowe still managed to make the swim across the one and one-quarter mile channel in just one-hour and fifteen-minutes—only a few minutes more than his 1965 swim; and

Whereas, Rowe was welcomed back to his hometown as he stepped ashore at Dallas City following the swim from the Iowa side of the Mississippi River.

Now therefore, I, Ossie Langfelder, Mayor of the City of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby proclaim August 2, 1994 as Max Rowe Day in the City of Springfield and request citizens of this city to acknowledge this accomplishment of Max Rowe.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Official Seal of the City of Springfield to be affixed this 2nd day of August 1994.

OSSIE LANGFELDER,  
Mayor.

## SOUTH CAROLINIANS MAKE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS

### HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, this past week-end, Kimberly Aiken, Miss America 1994, relinquished her crown. Soon, Lu Parker, Miss U.S.A. 1994, will end her reign. Both of these young ladies are from the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, which I have the honor to represent. Kimberly Aiken is the second Miss South Carolina to become Miss America and Lu Parker is the third South Carolinian to become Miss U.S.A. I am proud of the achievements of these two young citizens of our State and wish them much continued success.

A number of South Carolinians have brought acclaim to our State. There have been three Nobel Prize winners: Dr. Charles Townes, for physics; Dr. Joseph Goldstein, for medicine; and Dr. Kary Mullis, for chemistry. Our State has also contributed three astronauts: Charlie Duke, Charles Bolden, and Ronald McNair. I consider it a distinct privilege to have known these exceptional individuals.

South Carolina has produced persons with minds and talents whose achievements have been recognized internationally. These outstanding persons serve as models for our young people to strive to emulate, and their accomplishments speak well for our small State.

## WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM AMENDMENT OF 1994

### HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a bill on behalf of myself and Representatives TIM JOHNSON, DAVID MINGE and COLLIN PETERSON, that will expand the Wetlands Reserve Program to include land due to expire under the Water Bank Act. The Water Bank Program was designed to preserve wetlands and to protect and improve wildlife habitat, especially for migratory waterfowl.

The program allowed landowners to enter into 10-year agreements and receive payment for maintaining and protecting wetland areas and adjacent land and to make the area a suitable habitat for migratory waterfowl.

North Dakota has more acres enrolled in the Water Bank Program than any other State,

nearly 215,000 acres. This acreage makes up a large part of the flyway known as the Prairie Pothole Region and supports waterfowl and marsh birds that are second only to the coastal marshes in wildlife production.

Unfortunately, it appears that Congress is on the verge of discontinuing the Water Bank Program in the 1995 Agriculture appropriations bill. And land will come out of the program when the respective 10-year contracts expire, beginning in 1995.

The bill I'm introducing today will allow the acreage that comes out of the Water Bank Program the opportunity of becoming eligible for inclusion in the Wetlands Reserve Program.

The Wetlands Reserve Program is one component of the Environmental Conservation Acreage Reserve Program [ECARP]. The primary objectives of the Wetlands Reserve Program are to preserve, protect, and restore wetlands, improve wildlife habitat, and protect migratory bird habitat. The Secretary of Agriculture, through designated ASCS county offices, uses program funds to enter into contracts with landowners who operate farmed or converted wetlands, farmed wetland or prior converted wetlands and adjoining land or riparian corridors.

In summary, the Wetlands Reserve Program provides payments to landowners who restore croplands and other acreage to productive wetlands for future generations.

Currently, landowners whose contracts expire under the Water Bank Program are not specifically eligible for the Wetlands Reserve Program.

However, there are a number of advantages to opening up the Wetlands Reserve program to Water Bank Program acres. A major advantage is the amount of water bank acres that are currently being used as nesting and feeding grounds of migratory waterfowl.

Eleven States have over 750,000 acres set aside by landowners and enrolled in the Water Bank Program. Many of these acres have become prime nesting and feeding lands for migratory waterfowl. Almost 400,000 of these acres are lands adjacent to wetlands, which is where the actual nesting and feeding of migratory waterfowl take place. Without the opportunity of continued conservation through the Wetlands Reserve Program, many of these wetland acres, adjacent lands, and migratory waterfowl are in grave danger of being eliminated.

A second major advantage of allowing Water Bank Acres eligibility under the Wetlands Reserve program is to protect landowners who would be adversely affected by concurrent Swampbuster Regulations. A landowner who takes part in the Farm Program is subject to Swampbuster Regulations. Swampbuster does not allow a landowner to drain land for the purposes of agriculture production. Nor does the landowner receive compensation for keeping the land in its wetland status. Ultimately, adjacent lands currently enrolled in Water Bank may be farmed and natural habitats of migratory waterfowl may be destroyed. Landowners will look to develop natural wetlands and Water Bank acres for purposes of production lands rather than looking to continue their preservation as wetlands.

Finally, for any number of landowners who are not enrolled in the Farm Program, the in-

centive to protect wetlands or adjacent lands as an upland game or migratory waterfowl habitat will be diminished. Landowners may be able to find a better income source for wetlands and adjacent lands currently enrolled in the Water Bank Program. These landowners are not subject to Swampbuster regulations and may not be compelled to maintain unproductive property as wetlands.

Water Bank Program contracts are scheduled to begin expiring in 1995. Without allowing these acres eligibility under the Wetlands Reserve Program, the effect will be to unfairly penalize landowners who have enrolled in the Water Bank Program. Additionally, upland game and migratory waterfowl are in danger of losing hundreds of thousands of acres of precious nesting and feeding grounds. Therefore, I urge members to support this bill.

## TRIBUTE TO INEZ LACY

### HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, it is with sorrow that I stand before you today to honor Mrs. Inez Lacy, an aide to my colleague Representative SONNY MONTGOMERY of Mississippi's Third District. Inez died on August 30 from injuries sustained in a car accident 2 days earlier. I would like to say a few words in Inez's memory.

Inez was an aide to Congressman MONTGOMERY for 15 years beginning in his Washington, DC, office. A native of Quitman, MS, Inez came to Washington to work for the late Mississippi Senator James O. Eastland. When Senator Eastland retired in 1978, Inez went to work for Congressman MONTGOMERY. In 1983, she moved back home to Mississippi to work in Laurel, which because of redistricting is now part of the district I represent. She worked in Laurel for 10 years, until 1993, and I know that many people in Laurel join in mourning our loss of Inez.

Inez will be remembered for her wonderful personality and her eagerness to help others as though they were part of her own family. She had a very giving spirit and an overall kindness to those she served. As Members of Congress, we have a special trust in our staff members, who want to serve the citizens of our districts by serving with us. It is a joy to work with people like Inez. She will be greatly missed by Congressman MONTGOMERY and her fellow staff members, her friends at the First Baptist Church in Quitman and in the community, the people of the old and new Third Districts, as well as by my staff and me. She was a fine person, a dedicated servant to the people of Mississippi, and a loyal, dear friend.

I would like to ask you to remember her family—her husband, Dave; her son, Douglas Samuel Morse; her daughter, Deborah Nordstrom; her brother, George Clifton Sellers; and her five grandchildren—in your prayers. Now as we say goodbye to a friend, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the memory of Inez Lacy for her willing dedication to serve—and for just being Inez.

**ST. PETERSBURG COMMISSION:  
BOLD BUSINESS LEADERSHIP**

**HON. ROB PORTMAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 19, 1994*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding contributions of the International Action Commission for St. Petersburg [the Commission] a project of the Center for Strategic and International Studies [CSIS], which has launched a bold and innovative business initiative in St. Petersburg, Russia.

This project is an excellent example of business working as a partner with government and, quite often, a step ahead of government, to assist with crucial reform taking place in St. Petersburg. Business leaders are producing remarkable results in the evolution to a democratic government and a market economy in this strategic region of Russia by creating new jobs for Americans as well as aiding St. Petersburg in building its labor force and economy.

This project came to my attention because of the interest and support of Procter & Gamble's president, John Pepper, a leader in the Cincinnati community and a resident of Ohio's Second District, which I represent. After heading a highly successful business exchange program this summer, Procter & Gamble established a working relationship with local universities in St. Petersburg, which led to the creation of a 26-member International University Consortium. Mr. Pepper also assisted in the development of an arbitration court for the city, a "one stop shop" for investment and development for businesses in the region and a public relations plan on the positive changes occurring in St. Petersburg. The contributions of John Pepper and Procter & Gamble are exemplary of the Commission's initiatives that are providing a solid foundation of Russian business knowledge and innovation at the local level.

The Commission's accomplishments illustrate the meaningful global partnership of United States business and government that the Commission has begun.

**SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 20, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

**MEETINGS SCHEDULED**

**SEPTEMBER 21**

9:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Labor Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on certain child labor issues.  
SD-430

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Thomas R. Carper, of Delaware, and Celeste Pinto McLain, of California, each to be a Member of the Amtrak Board of Directors.  
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on U.S. competitiveness and trade policy.  
SD-538

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Marc Grossman, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, Alfred H. Moses, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Romania, Charles E. Redman, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, and Kenneth Spencer Yalowitz, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Belarus.  
SD-226

Foreign Relations  
International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on Iraq claim legislation, focusing on provisions of S. 1401 and H.R. 3221, bills to provide for the adjudication of certain claims against Iraq.  
SD-419

Judiciary  
To hold hearings on pending nominations.  
SD-226

1:00 p.m.  
Conferees  
On H.R. 6, to extend for six years the authorizations of appropriations for the programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.  
2261 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.  
Armed Services  
Closed business meeting, to consider certain pending military nominations.  
SR-222

Foreign Relations  
European Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine new nationalisms in Europe.  
SD-419

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  
To hold hearings to examine United States foreign policy and foreign assistance programs which promote rights for people with disabilities.  
2200 Rayburn Building

*September 19, 1994*

**SEPTEMBER 22**

9:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to reform the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corporation (PBGC).  
SD-430

9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
To hold a briefing on results of the Nuclear Posture Review.  
SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources  
Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine immigration in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.  
SD-366

Judiciary  
Business meeting, to consider pending legislation and nominations.  
SD-226

Labor and Human Resources  
Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review a report by the Commission on Time and Learning entitled "Prisoners of Time", focusing on the Commission's findings and recommendations.  
SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine the condition of the banking and thrift industries.  
SD-538

Foreign Relations  
Business meeting, to consider the Convention on Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (Treaty Doc. 103-21), the ILO Convention (No. 150) Concerning Labor Administration (Treaty Doc. 103-26), the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (Treaty Doc. 103-24), the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea (Treaty Doc. 103-27), S. Con. Res. 74, concerning the ban on the use of U.S. passports in Lebanon, and pending nominations.  
SD-419

Conferees  
Closed, on H.R. 4299, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1995 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System.  
SH-219

2:00 p.m.  
Judiciary  
Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee  
Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation.  
SD-226

**SEPTEMBER 23**

11:00 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Kenneth W. Kizer, of California, to be Under Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Health, and other pending calendar business.  
SR-418

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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SEPTEMBER 28

9:00 a.m.  
Office of Technology Assessment  
Board Meeting, to consider pending business.  
EF-100, Capitol

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings on Federal job training programs.  
SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea (Treaty Doc. 103-27).  
SD-419

SEPTEMBER 29

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings to examine the Agreement for Cooperation on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy Between the United

States and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).  
SD-366

OCTOBER 13

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the Navy's mismanagement of the sealift tanker contract.  
SD-342